## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF BAT, ATALAPHA SEMOTA.

## BY HARRISON ALLEN, M. D.

I have lately received from the National Museum a number of examples of a bat which bears the manuscript label: "Atalapha semota, Sandwich Islands."

Mr. Frederick W. True informs me that these specimens were so named by himself, but that no description of them has as yet appeared. A careful examination of the material (which consists of one perfect adult specimen, one mutilated specimen in alcohol, seven skins and crania) leads me to confirm the opinion of Mr. True. I propose herewith to describe the species as follows:

## Atalapha semota True.

Auricle.—Internal basal lobe extends back as far as a point near the posterior margin of the tragus. Internal ridge rudimental. External basal lobe semicircular, thin membranous, not revolute. External ridge conspicuous and extends nearly to the tip of the auricle, parallel with the broad membranous hem. The entire auricle lies close to the head, i. e., the fold between the head and the auricle is small.

Coloration.—Fur, much as in other species of the genus. Dorsum, crown, nape, back of neck, and chest with long, soft fur with brown-ash tips; shafts at apical half, white; basal half, black. A band of warm-sepia lies across the neck and shoulders. Loin with long rusty-brown tips to the shafts, whose apical half is obscurely pallid and basal half black. Over the interfemoral membrane and the wing membrane near it, the fur is of a deep russet-brown or rusty red. The membrane, for the most part, is uniformly clothed. The marginal third in three examples is sparsely furnished with hair. The cheeks and lips are covered with black hair. The ears are likewise hairy on the posterior surface as far as the black border.

The skin over the masseter muscle and thence under the mandible is of a dull whitish color. The hairs of the neck and chest have gray tips and warm-sepia sub-tips; shafts with apical half a dull white; basal half, black. The side of the trunk is covered with longer hair, of which the tips are for the most part a dirty whitish-buff, and is thus

characteristic in appearance. This color extends from a short distance upon the neck on a line with the prebrachium. The pubis is furnished with shorter and more thinly distributed hair, which is obscurely bicolored, the shafts being dusky brown, the tips ashy. The hair on the wing membrane is as in A. cinerea.

Skeleton.—The facial portion of frontal bone is greatly inflated, so as to form a swelling in the orbit. The small lachrymal process, which is present in A. cinerea, is absent here. In other respects the parts are as in A. cinerea and A. noveboracensis. Teeth the same as in these species.

The fifth metacarpal bone lacks one-seventh of being as long as the fore-arm; the fourth metacarpal bone is as long as the fore-arm. The fourth metacarpal bone is not concealed when the third and the fifth metacarpals are approximated.

The wing membrane is attached to the epitrochlea, thus leaving the olecranon and the epicondyle free dorsad. Width of prebrachium at the elbow 1½ less than width of membrane from the elbow downward.

Dimensions.—The manal formula is as follows: Fourth interspace, 34<sup>mm</sup>; third interspace, 13<sup>mm</sup>; difference between third and fourth interspaces, 21<sup>mm</sup>; fore-arm, 40<sup>mm</sup>.

This may be compared with advantage to the manal formula in A. noveboracensis: Fourth interspace, 33<sup>mm</sup>; third interspace, 10<sup>mm</sup>; difference between third and fourth interspaces, 23<sup>mm</sup>; forearm, 37<sup>mm</sup>.

The manal formula of *A. cinerea* is as follows: Fourth interspace,  $40^{\text{mm}}$ ; third interspace,  $13\frac{1}{2}^{\text{mm}}$ ; difference between third and fourth interspaces,  $27\frac{1}{2}^{\text{mm}}$ ; fore-arm,  $49^{\text{mm}}$ .

Measurements.

Millimeters.

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Millimeters.

Tr	agus	7	Second phalanx	20
Ti	bia %	20	Fourth digit:	
Femur		18	Metacarpal	
Calcaneum		18	First phalanx	111
Tail		46	Second phalanx	14
Fore-arm 4		40	Fifth digit:	
First digit:			Metacarpal	40
	Metacarpal	4	First phalanx	9
	First phalanx	5	Second phalanx	8
	Second phalaux	2		

HAB.—Sandwich Islands. Mr. Valdemar Kundsen.\*

Second digit:

<sup>\*</sup> Having been requested to revise the proofs of this article, owing to the absence of the author, I venture to add a few notes regarding the specimens upon which the species is based. With one exception, all were obtained by Mr. Valdemar Knudsen, a former resident of the Sandwich Islands, and for many years a valued correspond-

Dr. J. E. Gray (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1862, 143) asserts that Atalapha (Lasiurus) grayi, Tomes, is found in the Sandwich Islands. Mr. A. Murray (Geographical Distribution of the Mammalia, 1866), apparently on this authority, places the species in the islands named. Dr. G. E. Dobson (Cat. of Chirop. in Brit. Mus.) concludes that A. grayi is a variety of A. cinerea, and does not refer any examples to localities beyond America. Mr. Tomes in his original description (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, 40) states that two of the type-specimens of A. grayi came from Chili, while three were without locality. It remains uncertain, therefore, whether A. semota is the same as A. grayi as identified by Gray.

ent of the Smithsonian Institution. One specimen was collected by Mr. Charles N. Spencer, at the request of Mr. F. P. Hastings, vice-consul-general at Honolulu. Both collectors agree that the species is very rare and difficult to obtain. Mr. Spencer remarks that its native name is Olepe, and that it is the only species in the islands. The specimens which have labels giving the localities definitely are from the island of Kauai, and it remains therefore to be ascertained whether the species occurs on the other Hawaiian islands.

The specimens mentioned by Dr. Allen are the following:

No.	Locality.	Collector.	Nature of specimen.
15631 15630 16138 } 22930 } 16139 } 22931 } 15644 15645 8545 } 22310 }	Sandwich Islands Kanai, Sandwich Islands Sandwich Islands  do do Waimea, Kauai, Sandwich Islands  [No record]	C. N. Speucer	Skin; body in alcohol. Skin and skull.  Do. Skin. Do. Skin and skull.

F. W. TRUE.